

Gu Test: A Progressive Measurement Of Generic Artificial Intelligence

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The recent accidents (some are fatal) of automated-driving cars raise some serious issues in artificial intelligence (AI) theories and testing, which have been ignored for a long time.

Turing Test is invalid, not only it is subjective, but also the language complexity is much less than the human intelligence complexity. So instead, I design Gu Test, a progressive measurement of generic artificial intelligence by their falsifiability.

1. AI Problems in Reality

According to news, in 2015 a blind man was allowed to take a driverless car alone, before the accident on 02/14/2016 [1]. Although the damage of this accident is minor, wrong judgement of driverless cars is very dangerous potentially.

Scientific experiments should be done under strictly controlled conditions. Conclusions can only be derived based on conditions. Simulations and empirical tests could be misleading.

According to the Waymo Safety Report 2017, the driverless car is highly wired with pre-information [2], making it very difficult to adapt to future mode evolution, especially when the mode evolution is not stable. The probability of mistakes in future could change significantly with mode evolution. Actually nothing in this safety report could test level-5 driverless cars.

If the mode evolution is not stable, not only the judgement based on intuition could be wrong, the statistical results, the deep-learning of empirical data, and other AI technologies also could be severely misleading.

The AlphaGo Zero paper on Nature presented a method learning from scratch. It claimed a superhuman performance [3]. However the paper did not provide any evidence for this claim.

Superhuman is a concept related to generic human. AlphaGo Zero defeating AlphoGo Master is not an evidence of superhuman. AlphoGo Master defeating some humans in some games is not an evidence of superhuman, either.

Because the concept of superhuman relates to generic human [4], it gives a wrong impression that these AI technologies have already exceeded generic human intelligence.

So I designed a scientific experiment with strictly controlled conditions to falsify this claim or any such implications.

2. Fundamental Problems in Theories

The 3rd edition of AI textbook Artificial Intelligence: A Modern Approach did not address the test problems properly. This is because it took Aristotle philosophy as the foundation by mistake, and even deleted the introduction of Socrates and Plato philosophies.

The textbook did not understand that Galileo set Socratic method and experiment as the foundation of sciences in his article Dialogue Concerning the Two Chief World Systems. Aristotle philosophy actually is wrong.

Since this textbook has been used in mainstream societies, after the release of this edition, together with the Technological Singularity propagation, AI promotion became wild and unrealistic. Now several fatal accidents of automated-driving cars happened.

This edition of the textbook claimed: "the quest for 'artificial flight' succeeded when the Wright brothers and others stopped imitating birds and started using wind tunnels and learning about aerodynamics."

Actually it is "one hundred years before the Wright brothers flew their glider, Cayley had established the basic principles and configuration of the modern airplane, complete with fixed wings, fuselage, and a tail unit with elevators and rudder, and had constructed a series of models to demonstrate his ideas.", and Wright brothers acknowledged this [5].

Without the previous work from Issac Newton (1643-1727), George Cayley (1773-1857) and others, Wright brothers would not make miracles with

wind tunnel. Sciences and scientific experiments are far beyond empirical experiments.

The problems in this edition of the textbook is not only limited to the lack of knowledges in history and philosophy. It did not realize the fundamental problems in mathematics and Turing Machine.

Computers, including quantum computers, have systematic problems to process high-order logic and recognize sophism, which are critical to sciences and other academic researches.

Gödel theorems suggest mathematics cannot be used to judge the correctness of sciences. There is limitation of Turing Machine. So universal approximation does not exist on Turing Machine, and Technological Singularity is baseless.

The progresses made from neurosciences are mainly at physiological level or animal level, such as in motion, vision, audio, emotion, etc. Nothing could illustrate the human specific intelligence so far [6].

So a theoretic and systematic study of human intelligence is needed, to cross languages, philosophies, mathematics, and sciences. etc.

3. Gu Test

Based on my studies, I design some progressive measurement of human intelligence based on falsifiability, to test AI systems, and also to test my theories [7]:

1. A 4-dimension experiment space for the strongest Computer Go system, to test its intelligence on Go games, especially to test AlphaGo Zero's superhuman claim or any such implications due to the problems in deep-learning, reinforcement, etc.

Since there is only one opportunity to gather certain experiment results before the computer Go system could be adjusted by humans, the first round experiment should be done on the strongest Computer Go system.

2. A progressive test scheme for natural language processing (NLP) system, besides the processing high-order logic, the recognition of sophism, etc.

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4. Future

The studies could be extended to other kinds of AI systems, and other aspects of human intelligence in future.

However, life-threatening situations happened to me again and again. I cannot do further researches unless in safe personally and economically. Actually, some health degrading could be irreversible, so I may not be able to do further research except for the experiment schemes already designed.

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[1] [https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/blind-man-sets-out-alone-in-googles-driverless-car/2016/12/13/f523ef42-c13d-11e6-8422-eac61c0ef74d\\_story.html](https://www.washingtonpost.com/local/trafficandcommuting/blind-man-sets-out-alone-in-googles-driverless-car/2016/12/13/f523ef42-c13d-11e6-8422-eac61c0ef74d_story.html)

<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/google-says-driverless-cars-are-ready-to-make-money-but-we-wont-know-if-they-do-2016-12-13>

[2] <https://waymo.com/safety/>

[3] <https://www.nature.com/articles/nature24270>

[4] Such cautiousness is necessary considering that Deepmind was sold to Google at a big amount of money, and Google employees did propagate for Technological Singularity and driverless cars. Driverless cars without constrains mean SAE level 5 automated driving.

My experiment scheme for Go game introduced later in this article is to verify that AlphaGo Zero does not have generic human intelligence even in Go game. Since Deepmind is unwilling to do these experiments, people should be more cautious.

Navigation is actually an animal level intelligence, as well as vision, audio, motion, emotion, etc. So the usage of superhuman for grid-like agents could be even more misleading (as 8pm, 05/12/2018, superhuman usage appeared at <https://deepmind.com/blog/grid-cells/>).

Car-driving is not just navigation. I choose Go gaming, languages, and life systems as the focuses of my intelligence studies.

[5] <http://www.ctie.monash.edu.au/hargrave/cayley.html>

"He was the first to identify the four aerodynamic forces of flight—weight, lift, drag, and thrust—and their relationship and also the first to build a successful human-carrying glider.

Cayley described many of the concepts and elements of the modern airplane and was the first to understand and explain in engineering terms the concepts of lift and thrust. Before him, researchers thought that the propulsion system should generate both lift and forward motion at the same time, as birds were able to do. So they constructed their flying machines with flapping wings (called ornithopters) to resemble the motion of birds. Cayley realized that the propulsion system should generate thrust but that the wings should be shaped so as to create lift."

"Indeed, in 1909 Wilbur Wright himself paid Cayley the following tribute: 'About 100 years ago, an Englishman, Sir George Cayley, carried the science of flight to a point which it had never reached before and which it scarcely reached again during the last century.'"

[6] In the studies of human specific intelligence, so far nothing comparable with the physics in Newton age, we are still waiting for Copernicus and Galileo to come.

[7] Gu Test does not try to distinguish humans from humans. It only measures the difference between generic human and machines, or between generic human and other animals.